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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/672,902	09/26/2003	Rami Caspi	2003P08213US	9178

7590 12/14/2006

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EXAMINER	
HOLLIDAY, JAIME MICHELE	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2617	

DATE MAILED: 12/14/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/672,902	CASPI ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Jaime M. Holliday	2617	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *05 October 2006*.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-18* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-18* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on October 5, 2006 has been entered.

Response to Amendment

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to **claims 1-18** have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

4. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein

were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

5. **Claims 1-3, 7-9,14 and 15** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Stewart (U.S. Patent # 6,643,516 B1)** in view of **Shamoto et al. (Pub # U.S. 2003/0045304 A1)**.

Consider **claim 1**, Stewart clearly shows and discloses a telephone system, reading on the claimed "telecommunications system," comprising:

a plurality of first telephones and a remote portable telephone including a position locator and a telephone exchange **16**, reading on the claimed "plurality of network clients including a positioning controller and a communications controller," (column 2, lines 25-32), and

a centralized base station **17** with a transceiver for receiving location signals from a portable telephone that includes the position locator, reading on the claimed "positioning server configured to receive position information from said positioning controller," (column 2, lines 53-55);

wherein centralized base station includes a router which receives incoming location request signals and is capable of waiting a preselected time from receipt of location request signal. It is inherent that a timer is necessary for this process, reading on the claimed "positioning server includes a timer for

determining when said position information is to be received from associated ones of said plurality of network clients," (column 4, lines 53-65).

However, Stewart fails to disclose that the time to wait for receipt of the location request signal is responsive to the presence of the first telephones and a remote portable telephone.

In the same field of endeavor, Shamoto et al. clearly show and disclose a wireless terminal is designed to prevent the user from having to wait a long time in case fetching of search data takes a long time. A position data server **6** receives the CDMA base station data and the request of assistant data from a mobile phone **1**, determines the approximate position of the mobile phone based on the received CDMA base station data, computes assistant data useful for the mobile phone to search for GPS satellites, and sends the computed assistant data to the mobile phone. The assistant data includes "window size" which indicates the search time needed for the mobile phone to search for GPS satellites, reading on the claimed "positioning server includes a timer for determining when said position information is to be received from associated ones of said plurality of network clients responsive to receiving indicia of a presence of said associated ones," (abstract, paragraph 27). If the CPU **2** in the mobile phone detects the time expiration on the timer **16** before finding the appropriateness of search result of GPS satellites **3** conducted by the GPS transceiver **4**, it operates on the GPS transceiver to cancel the search of GPS satellites, operates on the timer to terminate the time counting, and operates on

the CDMA transceiver **9** to send the GPS satellite data which has been fetched from the GPS satellites until then to the position data server and request the server to release a positioning, reading on the claimed "positioning server includes a timer for determining when said position information is to be received from associated ones of said plurality of network clients responsive to receiving indicia of a presence of said associated ones such that said position information is received responsive to expiration of the timer," (paragraph 36).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have a presence server select a window size in which a mobile phone searches and then sends positioning data, as taught by Shamoto et al. in the system of Stewart, in order to provide the server with updated information on the mobile unit or portable telephone.

Consider **claim 2**, Stewart, as modified by Shamoto et al., clearly shows and discloses the claimed invention **as applied to claim 1 above**, and in addition, Stewart further discloses that the telephone system comprises a portable phone with a position locator, such as a GPS locator, thus making the locator capable of receiving of global positioning network signals for determining position, reading on the claimed "positioning controller receives global positioning network signals for determining a position of an associated network client," (column 1, lines 50-54).

Consider **claim 3**, Stewart, as modified by Shamoto et al., clearly shows and discloses the claimed invention **as applied to claim 2 above**, and in

addition, Stewart further discloses that the first telephones and the remote portable telephone could have cableless connections such as radio or satellite connections. The first telephone could also be a portable telephone, thus making the telephone exchange a cellular network system, reading on the claimed "communications controller comprises a cellular network controller for transmitting on a cellular telephone network to said server," (column 4, lines 18 – 25).

Consider **claim 7**, Stewart clearly shows and discloses a portable telephone, reading on the claimed "telecommunications device," comprising:

a position locator, which can determine location of the portable phone and generate a corresponding location signal, reading on the claimed "positioning controller adapted to determine positioning information for said telecommunications device," (column 2, lines 1-4), and

a transceiver, reading on the claimed **46** "wireless data controller," connected to the antenna of the portable telephone, receives location signals from the GPS location detector **40**, and the transmits signal to the centralized base station, from which the location request code was received **216** (column 5, lines 21-23; column 6, line 1; column 7, lines 51-60, figure 2). If the location request code requests location reports at predetermined time intervals, the processor **32** checks the timer and waits for predetermined time interval to elapse, then location from detector is transmitted to base station, reading on the claimed "wireless data controller adapted to receive said positioning information

from said positioning controller and cause said positioning information to be transmitted to an associated server at predetermined intervals," (column 7, lines 65-67; column 8, lines 1-8).

However, Stewart fails to disclose that the transmission at predetermined intervals is responsive to activation by the first telephones and a remote portable telephone.

In the same field of endeavor, Shamoto et al. clearly show and disclose a wireless terminal is designed to prevent the user from having to wait a long time in case fetching of search data takes a long time. A position data server **6** receives the CDMA base station data and the request of assistant data from a mobile phone **1**, determines the approximate position of the mobile phone based on the received CDMA base station data, computes assistant data useful for the mobile phone to search for GPS satellites, and sends the computed assistant data to the mobile phone. The assistant data includes "window size" which indicates the search time needed for the mobile phone to search for GPS satellites. If the CPU **2** in the mobile phone detects the time expiration on the timer **16** before finding the appropriateness of search result of GPS satellites **3** conducted by the GPS transceiver **4**, it operates on the GPS transceiver to cancel the search of GPS satellites, operates on the timer to terminate the time counting, and operates on the CDMA transceiver **9** to send the GPS satellite data which has been fetched from the GPS satellites until then to the position data server and request the server to release a positioning, reading on the claimed

"wireless data controller adapted to receive said positioning information from said positioning controller and cause said positioning information to be transmitted to an associated server at predetermined intervals responsive to an activation with the associated server and upon expiration of a watchdog timer," (abstract, paragraphs 27, 36).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have a presence server select a window size in which a mobile phone searches and then sends positioning data, as taught by Shamoto et al. in the system of Stewart, in order to provide the server with updated information on the mobile unit or portable telephone.

Consider **claim 8**, Stewart, as modified by Shamoto et al., clearly shows and discloses the claimed invention **as applied to claim 7 above**, and in addition, Stewart further discloses that the portable telephone has a position locator such as a GPS receiver, reading on the claimed "positioning controller receives Global Positioning System (GPS) signals to determine said positioning information," (column 1, lines 50-53; figure 2).

Consider **claim 9**, Stewart, as modified by Shamoto et al., clearly shows and discloses the claimed invention **as applied to claim 7 above**, and in addition, Stewart further discloses a portable telephone has a transceiver, connected to the antenna of the portable telephone, receives location signals from the GPS location detector, and the transmits signal to the centralized base station, reading on the claimed "wireless data controller is adapted to receive

requests from said server to provide positioning information-related updates to said server," (column 5, lines 21-23; column 6, line 1; column 7, lines 51-60, figure 2).

Consider **claim 14** Stewart clearly shows and discloses a method of communicating with a portable telephone, reading on the claimed "telecommunications method," comprising (column 3, lines 1-4):

directing a location request signal to a position locator on the portable telephone, which can determine the location of the portable telephone and generate a corresponding location signal, reading on the claimed "receiving one or more positioning signals at a wireless device," (column 3, lines 30-35); and

transmitting the location signal from the portable device to the centralized base station, wherein centralized base station includes a router which receives incoming location request signals and is capable of waiting a preselected time from receipt of location request signal. It is inherent that a timer is necessary for this process, reading on the claimed "transmitting position updates from said wireless device via a wireless data network to a server, said server including a timer for determining when said position updates are to be received from said wireless device," (column 3, lines 35-37; column 4, lines 53-65; figure 4B).

However, Stewart fails to disclose that the time to wait for receipt of the location request signal is responsive to the registration of the first telephones and a remote portable telephone.

In the same field of endeavor, Shamoto et al. clearly show and disclose a wireless terminal is designed to prevent the user from having to wait a long time in case fetching of search data takes a long time. A position data server **6** receives the CDMA base station data and the request of assistant data from a mobile phone **1**, determines the approximate position of the mobile phone based on the received CDMA base station data, computes assistant data useful for the mobile phone to search for GPS satellites, and sends the computed assistant data to the mobile phone. The assistant data includes "window size" which indicates the search time needed for the mobile phone to search for GPS satellites. If the CPU **2** in the mobile phone detects the time expiration on the timer **16** before finding the appropriateness of search result of GPS satellites **3** conducted by the GPS transceiver **4**, it operates on the GPS transceiver to cancel the search of GPS satellites, operates on the timer to terminate the time counting, and operates on the CDMA transceiver **9** to send the GPS satellite data which has been fetched from the GPS satellites until then to the position data server and request the server to release a positioning, reading on the claimed "transmitting position updates from said wireless device via a wireless data network to a server, said server including a timer for determining when said position updates are to be received from said wireless device, said timer being activated responsive to a registration of said associated ones with said server, wherein said position updates are to be received upon expiration of the timer," (abstract, paragraphs 27, 36).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have a presence server select a window size in which a mobile phone searches and then sends positioning data, as taught by Shamoto et al. in the system of Stewart, in order to provide the server with updated information on the mobile unit or portable telephone.

Consider **claim 15**, Stewart, as modified by Shamoto et al., clearly shows and discloses the claimed invention **as applied to claim 14 above**, and in addition, Stewart further discloses a portable telephone with a position locator such as a GPS receiver. The GPS location detector uses signals from any series of positioning satellites to ascertain the geographical location of the portable telephone, reading on the claimed "receiving one or more positioning signals comprises receiving one or more signals from a global positioning network," (column 1, lines 51-52; column 6, lines 4-7).

6. **Claims 4-6 and 16-18** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Stewart (U.S. Patent # 6,643,516 B1)** in view of **Shamoto et al. (Pub # U.S. 2003/0045304 A1).**, and in further view of **Verdonk (U.S. Patent # 6,330,454 B1)**.

Consider **claim 4**, and **as applied to claim 1 above**, Stewart, as modified by Shamoto et al., clearly shows and discloses the claimed invention except that the centralized base station queries the plurality of first telephones and portable telephone for a location request or location signal in the preselected time.

In the same field of endeavor, Verdonk discloses a system for locating mobile units, reading on the claimed "network clients," operating within a wireless communication system. Upon initiation of the location determination for a mobile unit, the customer server **140** sends a location determination request to the Service Control Point (SCP) **142**. The SCP receives the location determination request, and sends it to the home location register (HLR) **110**. The HLR determines the Mobile Switching Center (MSC) **102** serving the mobile unit, and sends a route request to the serving MSC. The serving MSC receives the route request and accesses its visitor location register (VLR) **108**, or sends a page to the mobile unit, reading on the claimed "server sends one or more queries to an associated network client if a predetermined status message has not been received within a predetermined period as determined upon expiration said timer," (column 2, lines 42-45; column 5, lines 2-4, 20-21, 33-36 and 38-41).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to enable a server in a telecommunications system to query a mobile device as taught by Verdonk in the system of Stewart, as modified by Shamoto et al., in order to provide the server with updated information on the mobile unit or portable telephone.

Consider **claim 5**, the combination of Stewart and Shamoto et al., as modified by Verdonk, clearly shows and discloses the claimed invention as **applied to claim 4 above**, and in addition, Stewart discloses a centralized base station having a location identification means for determining the location of the

calling one of the first telephones from a caller identification carried by the incoming signal, reading on the claimed "predetermined status message comprises one or more identification signals," (column 2, lines 56-59).

Consider **claim 6**, the combination of Stewart and Shamoto et al., as modified by Verdonk, clearly shows and discloses the claimed invention as **applied to claim 4 above**, and in addition, Verdonk discloses the customer server sends a location determination request to the SCP, which sends a location determination request it to the HLR. The HLR sends a route request to the serving MSC, which then accesses its VLR, or sends a page to the mobile unit (column 2, lines 42-45; column 5, lines 2-4, 20-21, 33-36 and 38-41). With the location information determined by the serving MSC, it responds to the HLR with the location information, reading on the claimed "predetermined status message comprises one or more location-related update signals," (column 5, lines 55-58).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide that a server in a telecommunications system queries a mobile device as taught by Verdonk in the system of Stewart, as modified by Shamoto et al., in order to receive location-related information on the mobile unit or portable telephone.

Consider **claim 16**, and **as applied to claim 14 above**, Stewart, as modified by Shamoto et al., clearly shows and discloses the claimed invention except that the centralized base station is adapted to query the portable telephone for a location request or location signal in the preselected time.

In the same field of endeavor, Verdonk discloses a method for locating mobile units operating within a wireless communication system. Upon initiation of the location determination for a mobile unit, the customer server sends a location determination request to the SCP, which sends a location determination request it to the HLR. The HLR sends a route request to the serving MSC, which then accesses its VLR, or sends a page to the mobile unit, reading on the claimed "server is adapted to query said wireless device if a predetermined status message has not been received within a predetermined period determined upon expiration said timer," (column 2, lines 42-45; column 5, lines 2-4, 20-21, 33-36 and 38-41).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to enable a server in a telecommunications method to query a mobile device as taught by Verdonk in the system of Stewart, as modified by Shamoto et al., in order to provide the server with updated information the portable telephone.

Consider **claim 17**, the combination of Stewart and Shamoto et al., as modified by Verdonk, clearly shows and discloses the claimed invention as **applied to claim 16 above**, and in addition, Stewart discloses a centralized base station having a location identification means for determining the location of the calling one of the first telephones from a caller identification carried by the incoming signal, reading on the claimed "predetermined status message comprises one or more identification signals," (column 2, lines 56-59).

Consider **claim 18**, the combination of Stewart and Shamoto et al., as modified by Verdonk, clearly shows and discloses the claimed invention as **applied to claim 16 above**, and in addition, Verdonk discloses the customer server sends a location determination request to the SCP, which sends a location determination request it to the HLR. The HLR sends a route request to the serving MSC, which then accesses its VLR, or sends a page to the mobile unit (column 2, lines 42-45; column 5, lines 2-4, 20-21, 33-36 and 38-41). With the location information determined by the serving MSC, it responds to the HLR with the location information, reading on the claimed "predetermined status message comprises one or more location-related update signals," (column 5, lines 55-58).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide that a server in a telecommunications method to query a mobile device as taught by Verdonk in the system of Stewart, as modified by Shamoto et al., in order to receive location-related information on the portable telephone.

7. **Claim 10** is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over **Stewart (U.S. Patent # 6,643,516 B1)** in view of **McDowell et al. (Pub # US 2002/0035605 A1)**, and in further view **Shamoto et al. (Pub # U.S. 2003/0045304 A1).**

Consider **claim 10**, Stewart clearly shows and discloses a centralized base station, reading on the claimed "telecommunications server," with a transceiver, wherein the centralized base station includes a router which receives

incoming location request signals and is capable of waiting a preselected time from receipt of location request signal. It is inherent that a timer is necessary for this process, reading on the claimed "telecommunications server including a timer for determining when location information is to be received from associated ones of plurality of users," (column 2, line 53; column 4, lines 53-65).

However, Stewart does not disclose that the centralized base station includes a presence control unit and a location control unit.

In the same field of endeavor, McDowell et al. clearly show and disclose a computing platform, reading on the claimed "telecommunications server," that facilitates communications for wireless subscribers of a wireless network, comprising:

a presence module that maintains data concerning network presence of the wireless subscribers, reading on the claimed "presence control unit adapted to receive and maintain presence information for a plurality of users," and

a location proxy module that maintains location data concerning physical location of the wireless subscribers, reading on the claimed "location control unit adapted to receive and maintain location information for said plurality of users, said location information correlated with said presence information," (paragraph 0034).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide a computing platform with a presence module, as well as a location proxy module as taught by McDowell et

al. in view of Stewart, in order to receive and maintain presence and location information in a centralized base station.

However, Stewart, as modified by McDowell et al, does not disclose that the timer is activated responsive to the wireless subscribers registering with the base station or computing platform.

In the same field of endeavor, Shamoto et al. clearly show and disclose a wireless terminal is designed to prevent the user from having to wait a long time in case fetching of search data takes a long time. A position data server **6** receives the CDMA base station data and the request of assistant data from a mobile phone **1**, determines the approximate position of the mobile phone based on the received CDMA base station data, computes assistant data useful for the mobile phone to search for GPS satellites, and sends the computed assistant data to the mobile phone. The assistant data includes "window size" which indicates the search time needed for the mobile phone to search for GPS satellites. If the CPU **2** in the mobile phone detects the time expiration on the timer **16** before finding the appropriateness of search result of GPS satellites **3** conducted by the GPS transceiver **4**, it operates on the GPS transceiver to cancel the search of GPS satellites, operates on the timer to terminate the time counting, and operates on the CDMA transceiver **9** to send the GPS satellite data which has been fetched from the GPS satellites until then to the position data server and request the server to release a positioning, reading on the claimed "server includes a timer for determining when said location information is to be

received from associated ones of said plurality of users, said timer being activated responsive to a registration of said associated ones with said telecommunications server, such that said location information is received upon expiration of the timer," (abstract, paragraphs 27, 36).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have a presence server select a window size in which a mobile phone searches and then sends positioning data, as taught by Shamoto et al. in the system of Stewart, in order to provide the server with updated information on the mobile unit or portable telephone.

8. **Claims 11, 12 and 13** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of **Stewart (U.S. Patent # 6,643,516 B1)** and **McDowell et al. (Pub # US 2002/0035605 A1)**, in view of **Shamoto et al. (Pub # U.S. 2003/0045304 A1).**, and in further view of **Verdonk (U.S. Patent # 6,330,454 B1)**.

Consider **claim 11**, and **as applied to claim 10 above**, the combination of Stewart and McDowell et al., as modified by Shamoto et al., clearly show and disclose the claimed invention except that the location control unit queries an associated one of the plurality of users.

In the same field of endeavor, Verdonk discloses a system and method for locating mobile units operating within a wireless communication system. Upon initiation of the location determination for a mobile unit, the customer server sends a location determination request to the SCP, which sends a location

determination request it to the HLR. The HLR sends a route request to the serving MSC, which then accesses its VLR, or sends a page to the mobile unit, reading on the claimed "location control unit is adapted to query an associated one of said plurality of users if a predetermined status message has not been received within a predetermined period determined by said timer," (column 2, lines 42-45; column 5, lines 2-4, 20-21, 33-36 and 38-41).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to enable a server in a telecommunications system to query a mobile device as taught by Verdonk in the combination of Stewart and McDowell et al., as modified by Shamoto et al., in order to provide the location proxy module within the server with updated information on the mobile unit or portable telephone.

Consider **claim 12**, the combination of Stewart, McDowell et al. and Shamoto et al., as modified by Verdonk, clearly show and disclose the claimed invention **as applied to claim 11 above**, and in addition, Stewart discloses a centralized base station having a location identification means for determining the location of the calling one of the first telephones from a caller identification carried by the incoming signal, reading on the claimed "predetermined status message comprises one or more identification signals," (column 2, lines 56-59).

Consider **claim 13**, the combination of Stewart, McDowell et al. and Shamoto et al., as modified by Verdonk, clearly show and disclose the claimed invention **as applied to claim 11 above**, and in addition, Verdonk discloses that

the customer server sends a location determination request to the SCP, which sends a location determination request it to the HLR. The HLR sends a route request to the serving MSC, which then accesses its VLR, or sends a page to the mobile unit (column 2, lines 42-45; column 5, lines 2-4, 20-21, 33-36 and 38-41). With the location information determined by the serving MSC, it responds to the HLR with the location information, reading on the claimed "predetermined status message comprises one or more location-related update signals," (column 5, lines 55-58).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide that a server in a telecommunications system queries a mobile device as taught by Verdonk in the combination of Stewart and McDowell et al., as modified by Shamoto et al., in order to receive location-related information at the location proxy module on the mobile unit or portable telephone.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jaime M. Holliday whose telephone number is (571) 272-8618. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 7:30am to 4:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Joseph Feild can be reached on (571) 272-4090. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

JOSEPH FEILD
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

Jaime Holliday
Patent Examiner